UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/717,664	11/21/2003	Pierre Coldefy	245517US41X CONT	9054

			EXAMINER
22850	7590	03/17/2006	RAHMJOO, MANUCHER

OBLON, SPIVAK, MCCLELLAND, MAIER & NEUSTADT, P.C.
1940 DUKE STREET
ALEXANDRIA, VA 22314

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2676	

DATE MAILED: 03/17/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/717,664	COLDEFY ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mike Rahmjoo	2676	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>28 February 2006</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL.**   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-7,9-16 and 18-30* is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-7,9-16,18-30* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

       1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

       2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

       3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date <u>5/9/05</u>.

4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .

5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6) ☐ Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all

obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed
> or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the
> subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject
> matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made
> to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.
> Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was
> made.

Claims 1- 3, 5, 7, 9-12, 14, 16, 18- 20, 23- 24 and 27- 30 are rejected under 35

U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vandevoorde et al (US Patent 6246342),

hereinafter, Vandevoorde in view of Mapquest.

As per claims 1 and 10 Vandevoorde teaches a display including at least one

window see for example figure 7 window 39; a database (MMI) including data related to

an airport see for example column 8 lines 19- 20; a selector (see for example figure 7

window 40) configured to select from a plurality of different degrees of zoom for an

airport image to be displayed, the airport image corresponding to the airport, the

selector comprising a plurality of zoom buttons configured to display the airport image in

the window according to a plurality of predefined zoom degrees see for example figure

7 for the toolbar area with the sliding bar and two buttons corresponding to the plurality

of zoom buttons are displayed (a scale button and a plus button for zooming) and

column 7 lines 25- 37; a control unit (see for example the system of figure 7 wherein a

mouse is used for clicking on various work functions) connected to the display, the

database and the selector, the control unit being configured to control the display to

display in the at least one window the airport image according to a scale value

representative of the degree of zoom (see for example the size in the pull down menu or

the plus and the scale GUIs in the work functions area above window 39 of figure 7)

selected by the selector see for example figure 7 and display 41 to display the airport

image according to the predefined zoom value; and a changing unit configured to

change the scale value representative of the degree of zoom see for example column 7

lines 51- 52 for the control windows that allow touch control and lines 60- 67 for the

zooming to control the individual lights and the corresponding enlargement and also the

plus and scale GUIs of figure 7;

It would have been made obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time

the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Mapquest into Vandevoorde to

However, Vandevoorde does not teach a selection mechanism configured to

center the view on a different one of plural predetermined portions of the view each time

the selection mechanism is activated.

Mapquest teach a selection mechanism configured to center the view on a

different one of plural predetermined portions of the view each time the selection

mechanism is activated see for example figure 12 for the selection mechanism

configured to center the view on a different one of plural predetermined portions of the

view each time the selection mechanism is activated.

It would have been made obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time

the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Mapquest into Vandevoorde to

further include plurality of GUIs (e.g., selection mechanisms) so as to ease the use of

navigation from one display to another with any level of detail desired on a real time

basis and therefore make it an efficient and user friendly device.

As per claims 2 and 11 Mapquest teaches the selector includes at least one

zoom button configured to zoom in and zoom out between a maximum zoom value and

a minimum zoom value so as to display different detailed views see for example fig. 13

for the zoom buttons to the left of the map.

As per claims 3 and 12 Vandevoorde teaches displaying the airport in the

window according to a first predefined zoom degree corresponding to general

navigation, the airport image corresponding to the first predefined zoom degree

including a full display of the airport see for example figures 1- 7 and 9- 10; displaying

the airport image in the window according to a second predefined zoom degree

corresponding to proximity navigation, the airport image corresponding to the second

predefined zoom degree including a plurality of details of the airport see for example

column 7 lines 38- 49 for the zoom display of an aircraft position and the movement of

the aircraft (proximity navigation) along with airport specific data; and displaying the

airport image in the window according to a third predefined zoom degree corresponding

to airport details, the airport image corresponding to the third predefined zoom degree

including details of the airport required for precision taxiing see for example column 8

lines 24- 30 for the enlargement of the screen for safe taxiing.

However, Vandevoorde does not teach a first, second and third buttons.

Mapquest teaches a first and second and third buttons see for example figure 12

for buttons 1- 10 wherein button 1 is the largest as shown on page 11 with the details to the street and building level and page 2 the smallest which shows the US map to the continent level.

It would have been made obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Mapquest into Vandevoorde to further include plurality of GUIs so as to ease the use of navigation from one display to another with any level of detail desired on a real time basis and therefore make it an efficient and user friendly device.

As per claims 5 and 14 Mapquest teaches the selector mechanism is further configured to cyclically select the different one of plural predefined portions of the view which is centered each time the selection mechanism is activated see for example fig. 12 for the consecutive selection mechanism (GUI 1- 10 to the right of the map) operating in a cyclic manner for the different one of the predefined portions upon activation.

As per claims 7 and 16 Vandevoorde teaches the selector includes a selection mechanism configured to select a portion of the airport such that the portion of the airport is displayed in the airport image on the window see for example figures 12- 14.

As per claims 9 and 18 Vandevoorde teaches the control unit is configured to display two different degrees of zoom in a continuous manner such that a change from the first degree of zoom to the second degree of zoom appears continuous to an operator viewing the display see for example figures 7 and 12- 14.

As per claims 19 and 23 Vandevoorde teaches an updating mechanism configured to dynamically update the database according to traffic of airport vehicles including aircrafts or technical vehicles see for example claim 21.

As per claims 20 and 24 Vandevoorde teaches the airport vehicles are displayed on the airport image and identified by a sign, a code or a number see for example column 7 line 46.

As per claims 27- 28 Vandevoorde teaches a displacement button configured to displace a view of the airport being displayed in the airport image on the window in horizontal and vertical directions so as to display other portions of the airport see for example column 4 lines 60- 67.

As per claims 29- 30 Mapquest teaches the selection mechanism is configured to center the view on the predetermined portion regardless of the location of an airplane see for example fig. 2 which is a map of the city of Washington DC which is in the center.

Claims 4, 6, 13, 15, 21- 22 and 25- 26 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vandevoorde in view of Takishita (US Patent 6,121,900).

As per claims 4 and 13 Vandevoorde does not teach the display system is installed in a moving vehicle, and the selector includes a centering button configured to automatically reconfigure the display such that the moving vehicle is displayed in a center of the window.

However, Takishita teaches the display system is installed in a moving vehicle, and wherein the selector includes a centering button configured to automatically reconfigure the display such that the moving vehicle is displayed in a center of the window see for example column 2 lines 35- 40 wherein the vehicle position CM is in the center of the screen.

It would have been made obvious to one of ordinary skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate the teachings of Takishita into Vandevoorde to help the driver of the vehicle recognize the vehicle position and therefore give the driver of a vehicle route guide information whereby the driver can easily arrive at a desired destination and throughout the navigation and therefore make it an efficient and user friendly device see for example column 1 lines 10- 20.

As per claims 6 and 15 Takishita teaches a toggle button configured to automatically display in the airport image the entire airport on the window upon selection of the toggle button and to redisplay in the airport image a portion of the airport image being displayed prior to selection of the toggle button upon another selection of the toggle button see for example figure 6 and column 4 lines 25- 37 for the remote control unit with element 15f as the operation screen selection key to select a screen to expand/ reduce thereby show the entire road and the detailed road (portion displayed).

As per claims 21 and 25 Takishita teaches the display device is arranged a vehicle navigation unit see for example figures 1- 4; and the updating mechanism is configured to update the database using digital transmission links between the vehicle

and a station located on the ground see for example figure 5 and column 3 line 56 for a

GPS and CPU for calculating the position.

As per claim 22 and 26 Takishiat inherently teaches the display device is

integrated in a portable computer; and the portable computer is installed in a piloting

position in an aircraft see for example the figure 5 for the car navigation unit.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 02/28/06 have been fully considered but they are not

persuasive.

As per applicant's remarks on page 2, applicant argues regarding the copyright

marking "2005" on the prior art made of the reference using "Mapquest".

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Examiner provides a copy of the Mapquest which is dated back to 2000.

As per applicant's remarks on page 3, applicant argues "no portion of the screen

shown on page 12 is identified as the selection mechanism."

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Examiner points out to the markings made by examiner to the selection

mechanism numbered 1- 10 which center the given map (The White House in this case)

as a predetermined portion going back to map 1 on page 1 (map of North America).

As per applicant' remarks on page 4, applicant argues "Vandevoorde does not

teach changing from a first degree of zoom to a second degree of zoom"

Examiner respectfully disagrees.

Examiner fails to see said claim language as being present. Applicant claims "a control unit configured to display two different degrees of zoom in a continuous manner" and as such the portions of cited in Vandevoorde clearly teach the subject matter as claimed.

Conclusion

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.
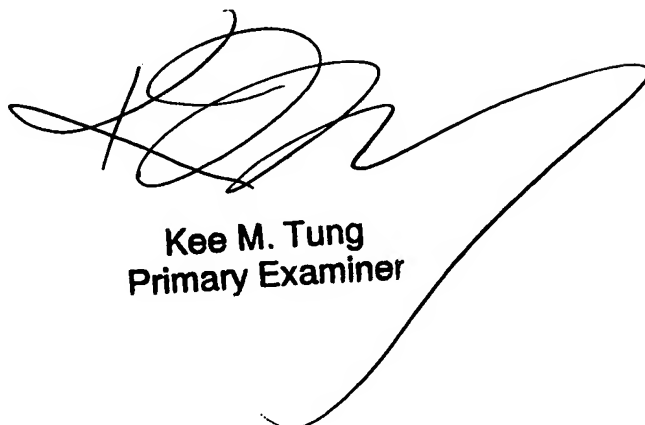
Inquiry

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Mike Rahmjoo whose telephone number is 571-272-7789. The examiner can normally be reached on 8 AM- 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kee Tung can be reached on 571-272-7794. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Mike Rahmjoo

February 17, 2006

Kee M. Tung
Primary Examiner